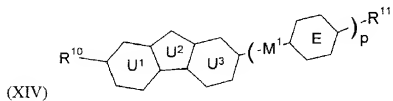
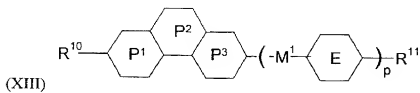
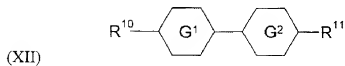
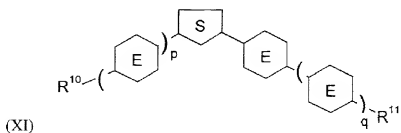
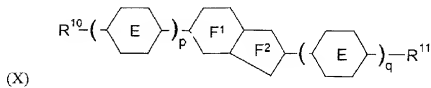
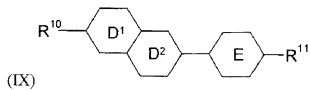
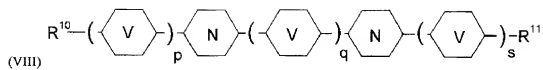
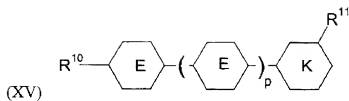
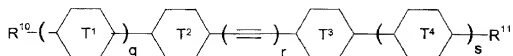


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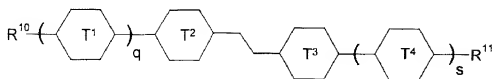




(XVI)

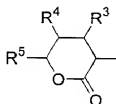
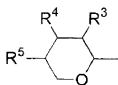
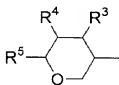
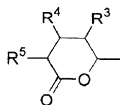
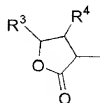
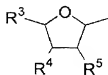
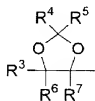


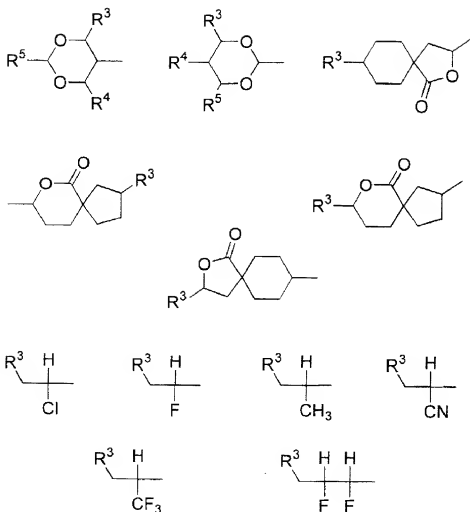
(XVII)



where:

R^{10} , R^{11} are as defined for R^1 , R^2 , where additionally the terminal $-CH_3$ -group may in each case be replaced by one of the chiral groups (optically active or racemic) below:





R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 are identical or different and are each

- a) hydrogen
- 5 b) a straight-chain or branched alkyl radical (with or without asymmetric carbon atoms) having 1 to 16 carbon atoms, where
 - b1) one or more nonadjacent and nonterminal CH_2 groups may be replaced by $-\text{O}-$ and/or
 - b2) one or two CH_2 groups may be replaced by $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$,
- 10 c) R^4 and R^5 together may alternatively be $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$ or $-(\text{CH}_2)_5-$ if they are attached to an oxirane, dioxolane, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydropyran, butyrolactone or valerolactone system;

- R^{12} is hydrogen or a straight-chain or branched alkyl radical (with or without asymmetric carbon atoms) having 1 to 16 carbon atoms, where one or more H may be replaced by F and one or two nonadjacent nonterminal $-\text{CH}_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-\text{O}-$

$Z^1, Z^2, Z^3, Z^4, Z^5, Z^6$ are each, independently of one another, H or F